NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

New York, Wednesday, August 24, 1864. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the Wiekly Herald must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

The forces of General Grapt on the Weldon railroad achieved a complete victory on Sunday, which amply repays him for the discomflure at the same point on Friday. The enemy m de a very determined assault upon our troops of the Fifth corps, with a view to recover the railroad, but were repulsed in three consecutive charges with heavy loss. No more fighting had occurred up to Monday morning at aix o'clock Meantime our lines had been greatly strengthened.

In the fight on this road on Friday, of which we give full details to-day, when the enemy got into General Warren's rear, by the extension of our line, the condi tion of the corps became most critical, and it was only by opening the fire of our artillery upon friend and foe alike, in the desperate struggle which ensued, that the corps was saved. Our men it is said, preferred death from the muzzles o' their own guns, rather than surrender. This circumstance probably faccounts for our Accounts of afbattle near Charlestown, Va., on Sunday

and the driving back of the Union Morces reached us yesterday by way of Baltimore. It is said to have commenced at eight o'clock in the morning. Our skirmishers were driven in. General Wilson's division on the right suffered heavily. The Sixth, Eighth and Ninteenth corps were in the thick of the action. Our line extended from Berryville road to the Smithfield Pike. It was rumored that the rebels were in possession of Martinsburg and somewhat of a panic prevailed; but despatches from the Upper Potomac last night state that although the enemy occupy the country in the vicinity of Martinsburg, they have not crossed the Potomac. Skirmishing was going on along the lines yesterday, but nothing more. Our forces are said to hold a strong position. A despatch from Hagerstewn says that all was quiet along the border, and there has been no fighting in the valley as far as known. A large supply train of the rebels had been destroyed by our troops on Monday, on the Martinsburg and Winchester turnvike.

The news from Atlanta is cheering. On the 13th our forces charged a portion of the rebel works, took and beld the rifle pits. Two hundred rebeis rushed into our lines and joined them. General Kilnatrick out up ten miles of the Macon Railroad with very little loss, and took a piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. The rebel General Wheeler and cut the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad near Loudon, but he was retiring towards th former place before Gen. Steedman's pursuing force.

We give in another column Admiral Parragut's official report to the Navy Department of the late operations is

EUROPEAN NEWS.

and Southampton respectively, reached this port yesterday moraing, bringing our European files and corres pondence, containing news to the 14th of August-two days later

Additional advices from America relative to the progress of Grant's renewed movement against Petersburg were anxiously looked for in England.

The rebel conton loan had declined and was drooping under the influence of reports of a disaster to the rebets by the explosion of the Union mine at Petersburg. Two United States war vessels, one being the Kear-sarge, passed Deal, standing westward, on the 11th of

Our London correspondent states that the arrange-

ments for dirlomatic representation between Mexic and England and Mexico and the rebel American confederacy were nearly complede, and that the new Mexican Minister in London would soon be received by Queen Vic-

The little brig Vision, from New York, was about off have Race on her way to England when spoken by the shop Caronet, from Caebea. The master of the Vision reported "all hands well."

The London Times advocates the removal of all the Region troops from Canada, the colory to delend itself against invasion from the United States, aided by a powerful British Leat. It is argued that the presence of a small land force of regular troops in Canada acts as an "bant" to revasion, the Americans siways washes to capture a handful of red coats as an excuse for

Tive of the surviving leaders of the late Polish revolution were executed by the Russiannin Warsaw on the 4th It was said that this was the last act of the

The London Sings turner Prance with having descried Moland after encouraging her to revolt, and socks to shell of England for her conduct towards denmark behind the expusite of Naphicon's e-oduct towards the Poles.

Applica and Prussia were perfecting the peace treat; the war was being distantion. It is said that the finke of Augustenburg will be accommended by the Allies as rious German quarrel is in process of ferministing over

Serious and fat I harry rock had occurred in the north of Ireland. A homeofie was so ked in Southell.

Abe Laveroust coaton market was fird and arrive as an education of the last test test and bight as can its for yourney. These test if were very quiet and without changes to priors. Frevialens unchanged and

tentive TELEGRELLANEOUS NEWS.

We direct pertioning attention to our correspondence prodet a heaven several entities of the new-functed Mexican emetre and some of the stoot soldiers who her lend the i ber a army of independence. We are glad to ser by this their one ecumula of the openegged here Urage, Communication Charlet the constitutional army & the course has not been overfraunt and, as true republi cans, we estude but makes come I ment the brave frime try. The heart of the court day grows more title recting, and the American respective much empera-We will not not turn any concusion on the reports concerning General Crops's dictante defection Until we have more positive information we will no

face full respace on the ramer.
One of our factors correspondents writing under day of the 18th, kays -- Test week a schooler from Nas-in broughs to our port no less a pursuage that Mr. Pierre Soule, but for want purpose I am quite unable to say, It is empirised by some that he is a waiting the return here of Bellevil Preston, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as were represently reported."

is the pairt of Supervisors restorder a resolution was beyond nations and the Committee on Volunteering, in concert wit Covernor Segmoon, to lay before the President and Secretary of Warrane comprer of mariners may been given, and requesting a consumment of the deaft. A vato of the resolution to the equipment boundles was pristion should be made to to other requires to pay was

\$100. No. 22.232; one United States two-forty bond, \$100. No. 85.266; one United States too forty two.a. \$100. No.

them, as they are the property of the Harnden Express Thirty-two cases, each containing from four to six

dozen revolvers, of the Savage Arms Company patent, stored at No. 42 Walker street, were seized on Monday by Marshal Murray. It is stated that these revolvers were part of a lot purchased to this city for the Sons of Liberty in Indiana. The cases were marked "Stationery." A quantity of similar arms had been sent from the same store to Indianapolis, whore they were also

trade hold a meeting at Military Hall this evening to endorse the principles of the Citizens' Association. The call is signed by a large number, from these different branches of the trade. There was a meeting at Military Hall, Bowery, last vening, at eight o'clock, of segar makers and to manufacturers, to take into consideration the state of the trade and to institute necessary reforms. It

was also proposed that a grand public meeting be held on an early day, to be duly announced by advertisement. The meeting, which was only preliminary, then In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Cartook occasion to rebuke an attorney for presenting an affidavit in which the defendant in the suit was spoken of as a "Polish Jew." His Honor thought the bigotry which induced the counsel to refer to the defendant's re ligion in such a contemptaous manner should be carefully a voided, especially in a court of justice, and said it was

the second case of the kind that had come under his ob rvation within the past year. The Overland Mail Company have withdrawn their coaches on account of the difficulties with the Indians and no more mails or passengers will be transported

across the Plains until further notice. There was no substantial change in the complexion of commercial matters yesterday, as compared with the previous day. The movement in trade was fair, all things considered, and the business consummated was quite large. In some articles there were importer changes Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was shaky, but without decided change. On 'Change flour was 10c. a 15c. higher. Wheat was 2c. higher. Corn was in fair demand and firm. Oats dull and drooping. Pork was lower. Beef dull, but lard firmer. Whiskey firmer.

Freights dull and drooping.

The market for beel cattle remained about the same as ast week. The market opened rather firmer, but closed heavy. Prices varied from 85c. to 195c., but there were but few sales above 17c. or below 9c. Milch cows were steady. Calves were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were firmer, ranging from \$3 50 to \$8 a \$0. Swine wer lower: prices varied from 11%c to 11%c. The receipts were 5,278 beeves, 89 cows, 2,099 yeals, 20,720 sheep and

The Chicago Convention-Governor Sevmour-The Game of the Albany Re-

The Albany Regency desire the friends of General McClellan to understand that "Gover nor Seymour is not a candidate for nomination at Chicago, and is utterly opposed to the use of his name for any public position." In other words, he is so sick and tired of the vanities of this wicked world that he not only retires from the Presidential arena in disgust, but is "utterly opposed" to the use of his name any more, even as a candidate for Governor. This is from the Regency; but it is all a trick. Seymour is playing possum-he is only pretending to be dead. He is the reserved candidate of the Regency tricksters for the Chicago nomination, and the game which they have contrived for his promotion is simply a game of spoils and plunder for themselves, and may be very briefly explained. The Regency intend to hold Governor Sev-

mour as a candidate in the background, so as to keep him out of harm's way at Chicago until they have killed off McClellan. With this important preliminary movement accomplished, it is supposed that there will be no difficulty in' trotting in the Governor among the small fry as the only remaining available ticket for democratic harmony. Why not? Was he not, as the champion of the war democracy, elected Governor in 1862, and has he not been thoroughly identified with the peace democracy ever since? Gen. McClellan first being put out of the way, is not Governor Seymour, then, a double-ender," the very man for Chicago, as a milk-and-water war candidate on a peace-atany-price platform? Of course he is. In the next place, by hauling him off into the rear in the outset the Regency are only repeating an old trick of democratic strategy-the old trick which secured their Baltimore nomination of 1844 to Polk, and their nomination of 1852 to poor Pierce. The reader of American politics of the last twelve years cannot fail to remember how, after vainly wraugling and balloting for nearly a whole week over Douglas, and Marcy, and Dickinson, and Buchanan, and half a dozen other old stagers, the convention of 1852, when poor Pierce was brought in from behind the curtain, seized upon him and nominated him as by an act of spontaneous combustion. Just so the Regency calculate upon bringing in Governor Seymour as the last resort, after they shall have killed off McClellan, and got the convention completely by the ears in reference to all such superannuated old fogles and impracticables as Judge Nelson; Guthrie, of Kentucky; Fillmore and poor Pierce.

We dure say that it will be discovered in due season that the Hons. Fernando and Ben Wood, with the peace faction under their control, are up to their elbows in this neat little plot. The equivalent for their services to this end at Chicago will probably be something substantial in the way of offices, spoils and jobs in the city and county of New York, through the fusion and bargains and sales of Mozart and Tammany halls. There is evidently a "happy accord" existing between the Wood firm and the Governor; and from the patronizing way in which the Atlas and Argus speaks of the late Syracuse Peace Convention we may reasonably nfer that it involved the ratification of a treaty between the Woods and the Regency against

McClellan and in favor of Seymour. The question recurs, will the Regency and the peace faction be strong enough at Chicago to set aside General McClellan? Perhaps they may be; for McClellan is much stronger among the democratic masses outside than he will be among the chosen inside managers at Chicago. It is said, too, that Belmont and Barlow have taken possession of "Little Mac," and have resolved upon his nomination at all hazards. If this be true, the democracy at Chicago in 1864 will be very apt to repeat their delectable performances of the Charleston and Baltimore conventions of 1860. The chances of union and barmony are problematical: the elements of discord are distinct and positive. Let un suppose, however, that Belmont, with the aid of on outside pressure too strong to be resisted, has secured a fusion of the factions upon the nomination of McClellan as a congession to the war democracy, and a peace platferm as a peace offering to the other side, what will be the result of this ar-

rangement in the November election? What will be the result? The issue will then be fairly joined between the administration water all very sound; but the best arguments and the democratic party, and the centest will against them about these days, is our opinion. be narrowed down to Lincoln or McCiellan, are those used by General Grant, General 4 is it not apparent that in meet a non-est the Sherman, Admired Farragua and other heads

administration will carry the day? There will be no accessions to McClellan from refractory radicals or other disaffected republicans beyond a few stragglers. The discontented radicals, such as those of the Tribune and Evening Post, and such as Ben Wade and Winter Davis, reduced to a choice between McClellan and Lincoln, will lose no time in making their peace with Old Abe. The shoddy republicans will stand fast, and the conservative republicans, shrinking from an alliance with the copperhead peace agitators, will rally to the side of the administration. The soldiers vote will go the same way, and thus the results of the elections of 1863 will be substantially repeated in 1864, from Maine to California.

As against the forlorn democracy, Abraham Lincoln has the majority party at his back and the balance of power in his hands. His re-election, therefore, which might have been defeated by a new Union party organization of all the opposition elements, cannot be defeated by the demoralized democracy, under their shent-per-shent and Regency managers at Chicago. In this view General McClellan will act wisely in declining a nomination which, if made and accepted, can only end in

The Battle on the Weldon Road-Fighting in the Valley-Important News

from Sherman's Army. From Grant's army the news is still excelent. On Sunday last, in the forenoon, a great battle was fought near Ream's station, on the Weldon Railroad, in which the enemy was unequivocally beaten. It resulted from a great attempt of the enemy to drive our forces from the position taken there on Thursday. It was a greater repetition of the attempt that had been partially successful on Friday. But Warren had had the whole of Saturday in which to examine his position and strengthen it, and to form his lines, with the certainty that they would be assaulted soon. As there is not anywhere a better engineer than General Warren, the position was undoubtedly well chosen for defence, and the most was done to strengthen it that could be done in a day. Against it three assaults were made, all of which were repu'sed, and the enemy's loss must have been very great.

The rear division of General Hancock's corps arrived to the assistance of General Warren on the night of the 21st, and whatever apprebensions, if any, were felt for the safety of the corns are allayed. It seems the cause of the loss to Warren's corps on the 19th is to be attributed to the fact that our artillery were obliged to fire upon our own men as well as the enemy, while both were promiscuously engaged. It was a dreadful alternative, but it was imperative, and friend and foe fell alike from the missiles of our own guns-but the corps was saved. It was a bold and perilous experiment; but its success amply compensates for the loss we sustained. The position is of the most vital importance, and we cannot hope for better news than that the enemy's lines of infantry will continue to "foam themselves away" against its well maintained defences

In the valley there was a hard fight, but no eneral action, on Sunday. It undoubtedly enightened the enemy somewhat as to the force that is ready to dispute his advance, and it also apparently enlightened General Sheridan as to the intentions of the enemy. In the fighting of the infantry the result was in our favor; but after the fight General Sheridan changed his position, undoubtedly with a view to more effective operations, and not at all in retreat.

From Sherman's army the news is scarcely ss important than the news of the great battle for the Weldon road. It gives us a glimpse of an event that must have a peculiar significance to those illustrious rhetoricians of the Richmond press, who have told us how desperately the soldiers of the Southern army intended to die in the last of many ditches. By that news instant gained the first advantage that our armies have ever yet gained through the determination of any considerable number of the rebel soldiers to fight no longer in the Southern cause. On that day one point on the rebel lines was assaulted; but on another part of the line two hundred rebel soldiers, placed to defend a rifle pit, came over in a body, on the invitation of General Carlin's men, and General Carlin occupied the rifle pit without a battle. This is a sign of the times - a peace movement of some importance. These two hundred are pioneers.

THE LATE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION-STATE RIGHTS UNDER KING JEFF.-The more we hear of the late North Carolina election the more we are convinced that State rights, the starting point of this Southern rebellion, are a miserable sham under King Jeff. According to the constitution of the so-called Confederat States the right of secession and independent action in regard to peace or war is reserved to each of said States. Acting under these reserved State rights, a large body of the people of North Carolina recently put up a Mr. Holden as their candidate for Governor, with the declaration that if elected he should call for the election of a State convention to consider the propriety of withdrawing North Carolina from the confederacy of Davis, in view of a treaty of peace

on her own account. This was a bold movement, and too full of danger to Davis and his confederacy to be tolerated. He accordingly took the Governor's election into his own hands, and by terrorism controlled it. Governor Vance, first elected as a Union conservative, was manipulated and frighered to run against Holden, as the candidate of Davis, and has thus been re-elected. But the Newbern (N. C.) Times says the Holden men have a majority in the Legislature, and that in the extreme western counties Holden obtained some beavy majorities; but that their vote was thrown out on the ground of disloyalty to the Confederate government; and that at Kinston men were imprisoned for voting for Holden. All this shows how frall is the tenure upon which the authority of Juff. Davis is held over North Carelina, and that her people are anxiously waiting the hour when they may boldly strike for their deliverance. Let there be patient yet a little longer, for their opportunity is surely coming.

GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER ON THE WAR.-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, delivered a very sensible speech, in its way, at Freehold. N. J., a few evenings since. He argued in favor of the Union, and declared that the democratic party was the best Union party in the country. His arguments against the rebels party, the pitronage and the newtr of the military and naval Union conungadors.

PEACE PARTY FACTICS .- Mr. A. G. Comstock ublishes a letter in the World yesterday, in which he denounces the fraud of the following notice, published throughout the State:-

The delegation to the Chicago Convention, appointed by the great mass Peace Convention, which assembled at Syracuse August 18, will meet at the Sherman House, Chicago, at eight P. M. on Saturday, 27th inst. Punctual attendance is requested. H. G. ONDERDONE, Chairman.

SAMUEL T. SUIT, Secretary. Mr. Comstock asserts, as we proved the other day, that there were no delegates to Chicago appointed by the Syracuse Convention. The resolution authorizing such a delegation was almost unanimously voted down. The Daily News has deliberately misrepresented these facts in order to mislead its readers. The Woods were beaten completely out of sight at their own mass meeting, just as they always will be when they allow the people to have a voice in their own affairs. The Syracuse concern appointed no Chicago delegates whatever, and any delegation pretending to come from that mass meeting will be bogus, as most peace delegations are.

In the meantime our exposures of the tricks of the peace men are having the desired effect. The democratic papers, great and small, are turning against them. Even the World says that "if these fellows show themselves at Chicago they will be treated as emissaries of Lincoln, as they are, and will be kicked into the first gutter." This language is not elegant; but it shows that our pricking of the peace party humbug has not been in vain. Any man of common sense knows that the Daily News would not be allowed to discourage enlistments, interfere with recruiting, slander General Grant, extol General Lee, and reprint all the vilest utterances of the rebel press in the manner it now does daily, if there were not a bargain between Lincoln and the Woods. And every democrat knows that those Peter Funks who make bargains with Lincols and wish to break up the democratic party can have no legitimate business at Chicago. The whole thing is in a nutshell, and we are glad to see that the democratic leaders and papers are be ginning to comprehend it.

TERRIBLE TIMES EXPECTED AT CHICAGO.

We may expect lively times, if not bloodshed, at the approaching Chicago Convention. The city is already in a turbulent condition, and, according to the reports in its newspapers, it is daily and nightly the scene of personal and fatal rencontres and riots of a bloody character. The immense mass of people who will assemble there between the 27th and 29th instant, with all the excited feelings of a heated political canvass actuating them, will add intensity to the existing unhealthy feeling, and innumerable fights, if not riots, culminating possibly in revolutionary movements of a potent nature, may ensue. Fernando Wood will be there, with his revolutionary characteristics, just as he was at the Charleston Convention in 1860. At Charleston be went against Douglas, broke up the democratic party, effected Lincoln, and produced the present gigantic attempt at revolution by the South. At Chicago he will resume his evil works, oppose the popular candidate. whoever he may be, just as he opposed Douglas, and, by creating another split among the democracy, succeed in re-electing Lincoln for another term. But there is danger that his schemes will not be as tamely submitted to by the majority of the Chicago Convention and their triends as they were at Charleston. The Chicago authorities had, therefore, better double their police and call for a regiment of United States soldiers to preserve the peace in the critical days beginning with the 27%; and ending with the 19th, inclusive, of the present month

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST-THE PLOT OF FOR-NEY'S TOUR TO EUROPE. -The wiseacres of the World have a learned philosopher at Washwho has discovered a veritable mare' nest. He has found out that the Chevalier Forney has joined the anti-Lincoln republi. cans; that they are determined to have a new convention and another ticket, and that Forney goes all the way over to England to see if our Minister at London, Mr. Admns, will not consent to run as the anti-Lincoln, anti-Fremont republican candidate for President. Why not finish the story, and say that Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, is to be invited to run with Mr. Adams for Vice President? We can tell the World, and all others concerned, that the ticket of the anti-Lincoln republicans will be Lincoln, and that they are only waiting for a chance to creep in at the back door. This will be the end of all their

will see the very seed and allow from the contact, while seed the contact and a comparable substitutes to fill their places, if the War Department is willing to grant their discharge from service and allow them to return to the States and take their thanness in the draft. It is estimated that there are at least fifty thousand deserters from ar army. Supposing one-half, or even one-aird, should furnish substitutes, would it not use a heavy corps directly in the field? We in nothing now by debarring deserters of i privilege, while, on the contrary, if it were used to the cond, and by allow.

Will see the visit seed to receive the angle of the contact this, and the cities the contact the army of the contrary of the contact the contrary of the contact the contact to the black to their works. Our troops were so closely on them the contact o good, and by allowing them their discharge and their return to the States, under the substitute process, we would be assured one man, and the chance of two by the probable drafting of the one furnishing the substitute. The War Department would do well to give this matter

its consideration. SEWARD GONE OVER TO MAXIMILIAN. - A WW .h. ngton despatch announces that the empire of Maximilian in Mexico is an established fact, and that a revision of American notions re specting the Monroe doctrine is necessary. If this be true, Mr. Secretary Seward has gone over to Maximilian body and breeches, and b stied all his old declarations about the invie lability of American soil against monarchies intrusion. According to our own advices, he wever, Maxiwilland is not yet quite as firmly established on his throne as this Washington despatch might lea'd one to infer.

REPRESENTATIVE NEGROES The down Bast system of keeping their men at home and importing negroes from down South to all up their quain is being gone cally cobuked. Even Lincoln's organ, the Times, scolds like an ancry washerwoman upon the subject. General Sherman's letter upon negro recruiting ought to be printed in letters of gold and posted all over Pascuil Wall.

NEW YORK HERALD WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. ANOTHER PRIROLEUM ACCIDENT .- A Vessel, loaded with petroleum, caught fire in the East river yesterday, and it was with difficulty the men on board were saved. The vessel and cargo were, of course, entire consumed. How much longer shall we be compelled to complain of the carelessness used in storing and transporting this dangerous and inflammable mate rial? The entire shipping of our harbor is frequently at the mercy of any petroleum loaded craft that may eatch fire and with a driving wind be sent among them. In the case yesterday the burning vessel narrowly escaped the Navy Yard, and, as the flames were inextinguisbable by ordinary means, there is no calculating the amount of damage that might have ensued to our national vessels and property had she gone into the Wallabout instead of one of the Williamsburg ferry docks, a short distanch above. We again earnestly repeat our cautions in this respect, or we may, some time, find our navy vessels in flames without the aid of rebel torches.

> FINE PHILANTHROPY .- On account of some hitch in the exchanges, because the rebels dislike negroes, our abolition philanthropists knowingly condemn thirty-five thousand brave Union prisoners to starvation, madness and death. There's philanthropy for you. It seems that white men have no rights that abolitionists are bound to respect.

THE PLOTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

How McClellan Stands with the Rebel for the Presidency-Judge Black and the Peace Negotiations-Professor Holcombe's Mission to Europe, &c.

NIAGARA FALIS, INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, August 23-2 A. M. The delegates who have passed here thus far for Chicago do not seem to be willing to go as far in their platform as the rebel agents in Canada desire. The strong feeling manifested by them for McClellan has also a measure disappointed Sanders and Company, who still oppose his nominaties, unless he will come out in faver of an armistice. They, however, now declare the they have no personal opposition to "Little Mac," but consider him arrayed against a settlement except by war. They also assert that McCiellan is the only ma who can carry on this war; that Lincoln is very near the

who can carry on this war, that Liccola is very near the end of his rope, and that is will be utterly impossible for him and the republican party to continue the war much longer. They have no fear from that source. Motifelian, to their mind, is the only man who really amosais to anything as a war candidate for the Presi dency. For that reason they oppose his nomination, unless he will dome out for an armistice.

It now appears that the message received by Judge Black from the rebul ambarsators was somewhat indefinite and general in its nature. Black came here to reopen negotiations, and ascertain what could be done. General talk about an armistice was about the substance of the result. The robel ambassadors caim to be fully

General talk about an armsitice was about the substance of the result. The rebel ameassadors claim to be fully authorized to accept an ormistice and convention of Scheep in the part of the South, but say that other commissioners will have to be sent to agree upon details. Protessor Holombe is preparing to start for Europe, and is expected to leave bere-in time to take the European steamer at Quebeo on Saturday next. Clay, Thompson, Tucker and Sanders remain to watch the developments and operate from his point.

What the process cause of Holombe's leaving at this time is I am unable to say. It may arise from the fact that the thicage delegates are not as pliable as expected or it may be on account of private in ormation from Europe. The only point that, has ne yet transpired is that they desire to be ready to operate from all points upon the results of the next two weeks at once. There is more in the wind than the public generally imagine. Nothing is expected from Washington for three or four days yet.

Miss Olive Logan made an arduo is double debut at this theatre on Monday evening. She appeared both as drama, called Eveleen. The two lold interest of the occaof the very disagreeable weather. Want of space pre

Miss Logan's new play is of the sensational school and four nets. The plot is so compilested and its interest sq varied that we shall not strompt to skerch it. Suffici to say that Lord Chitton, on English pobleman, talls in ove with Evelees, a poor girl; that Lord Childon's mother determines to break of the masch; that her intrigues for this purpose form the motor of the drams, and theevirfinally rewarded to the surprise and pleasure of the virtuous audience

first act; turned out of bord Shilton's house, as a bad charcter, in the second not; a starving beggar in the third act, and a rich but honest actress in the fourth act, we sufficiently indicate the separational style of the play It has many striking pessages and well constructed nes; but it needs toning and cutting down a little. Itssors. By this evening all the errors will doubtless to Manager More to units the play admirably. All of the scopers and the continues do himsgreat credit. Stern logic compelled us to notice the play before noticing the heroice. It's most be our excuse for detaining our renders so long from Miss Logan. Waiting

notions the heretoe. The must be our excuse for detaining our renders so long from Mass Logan. Wating the drama or herself, she his very manarally and very properly taken care to give herself the best burt. But unlike mass aims side his not opplead all tracther parts. Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Gerge Rolland, Mr. Selten, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Gerge Rolland, Mr. Selten, bill have strong welst, and plus them will, Miss Morant we have seldem seen to better advantage, and Mrs. Selten outlier and the home, with her, we would. We suggest that Mr. Flord seould signess in act sourth with a word or two of explosition, of his grain scheme for making fiveless rich.

Miss Rolland or rich the home, with her, we would. We suggest that Mr. Flord seould signess in act sourth with a word or two of explosition, of his grain scheme for making fiveless rich.

Miss Rolland or source and a good figure, an excellent stude presence, a sched, clear value and a remarkable degree of sell possession. Her takes are all those of a demicant, each corrected it by study and practice. A tendency to overset and a superabination to spirit and of demonstration were face only alemistics. But these are could if and and not make the superabundance may be reduced. Miss forgan evidently has the artistic take and but forgive encessary to appreciate this, and will care by her own missigns. She was frequently applanded a disorborous the curtain at the end of each act and designed with by quasis. At the close of her entagement here Miss Log in will star through the West, where her name is a town of strength and her success is already curtain.

Defice 227 South Fourth Street,

OFFICE 227 South Fourth Street,

JOSES : L. Lewis, Esq., United States Commissioner of Intery al Revinue Washington, D. U.—

S. J.—Please state which party must pay for the United

State States Commissioner of In
tery al Revinue Washington, D. U.—

S. J.—Please state which party must pay for the United

State States — the money that paying the money for the record, or the party paying the money for are respectfully.

R. BRADPORD, Treasurer.

To this Mr. Lewis replied —

To this Mr. Lewis replied —

TREASURY DIPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REFERENCE,

WASHINGTON, A gare 16, 1864.

Sir.—Vours of the 2th load is received. The question as to
who had pay the duty required on receipts on any sums of
money each sing twenty donlars is dependent on the circumstance stiending the case.

Ordinary at has no person is bound to give a receipt for
money pad. The receipt is so instrument of evidence useful duty to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a
receipt it is necessary for him to fornish the starm, or to
stamp the receipt if required, before it a signed. The person who reduce the money is not obliged to give a receipt
unless the other party invalables the proper stamp.

If a person cives a receipt without requiring that the
party to whom it is given shall fornish the starm, the maker
of the receipt meet atmosf stamp to the party to whom it is given shall fornish the citary, the maker
of the receipt meet atmosf stamp to the party before he delivers it he is
lighte to the pomatry provided of law for the omission, but
the other perty may stamp it hefore he delivers it he is
the other perty may stamp it homediately dipon its being
received. Very respectful F. Lawie, Commissioner

5. Brandonn, Esq., Philadelphia.

Arrivals and Departures.

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Acceptable.

Liveurool.—Risamship China—Miss Roman and brother, Miss 1918. Miss Modastev. Miss Paterson. Mr Drier and hors, Walter Modie and half it Hughes. Estiaw L. A hors, Walter Modie and half it Hughes. Estiaw L. A hors, Walter Modie and half it Hughes. At Hill, Mr Pap Williams, L. Walterson. Mr Lemon. Mr Lemon. Mr Lemon. Mr Lemon. Mr Lemon. Mr Lemon. Mr Goodheart, miner. Mrs Scobies, Mr Lemon. Mrs Leopoid, Mr Goodheart, miner. Mrs Scobies, Mr Leopoid, Mr Cooper and half, Miss Leopoid. H. Walter, Mrs Leopoid. Mr Cooper and half, Mr Leopoid. Mr Cooper and half, Mr Leopoid. Mr Cooper and half, Mr Leopoid. Mr Leopoid

SHERMAN.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS

Gallant Charge, on the Rebel Works at Atlanta.

The Macon Railroad Broken Up by Kilpatrick.

The Knexville Railroad Cut. by the Rebels.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF UTOY CEREE.

the Firteenth Corps on the Rebel Works.

LOUISVILLE, Ky , August 22, 1864. corps charged on the rebel works.

upon the rebei soldiers in a rifle pit to come over to ear side. About two hundred of them leaped out, and came into our lines, amid the fire of the remaining rebels. Carlin then advanced a strong skirmish line, took pos ession of the rebel rifle pits, and now holds them. They

are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works. Our Nashville Despatch.

Nasuville, Tenn., August 22, 1864. given us various jumors regarding affairs at the front. Important movements are still going on, but the mention

of them would be deemed contraband at present. The rebel General Wheeler has cut the Knoxville and but at the same time General Steedman had succeeded is

driving him towards Knozville. Major Tyler, of the Eighty-third Illinois, attacked and defeated the rebel Johnston, near Princeton, Ky., on the

Seperat Kilpatrick's Raid on the Macon Rutirond.

The official news from Atlanta is hopeful. Authentic information received here phows that Goueral Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Raisroad, without any serious loss, but had a fatiguing nod hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injured the track for tea miles to various places.

> The Battle of Utoy Creek. MR. D. P. CONYNGHAM'S DESPATCH NEAR ATLANTA, August 7, 1864 MOVEMBNTS.

On the 3d the Twenty-third corps wheeled round free our extreme left to the right, taking position on the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Un the 4th Schoffeld bad beavy skirmishing near Doy creek, driving the enemy's skirmishers back soross the creek and capturing several prisoners. On the same day Schofield effected a saie lodgment on the other-side of the creek, and took up position on a high hill within about six hundred yards of the rebel works and batteries. During the movements of those two days, Schofield sap-

Palmor had wheeled round on the right, to co opera with Schofield, and a general assault was intended to take by Palmer on the enemy's left, before they had time to protect themselves by breastworks.

Cogle division, Twenty-third corps, moved into-posi-

tion to open the attack with Palmer. Hascail's division was on Cox's rights partly in reserve. The other corps were to make a general demonstration to cover our real

In consequence of some unfortunate misco rendered by Paimer, and therefore the assault was not and fortify their position, which lost us an excellent op priumity and several unhable lives. Palmer, was now

On the evening of the 4th the Fourteenth corps come on well in the on the creek. Beard's division taking Has

According to general orders the Iwenty-third corps ad vanced upon the enemy upon the morning of the 6th. book up position on the tail lately occupied by Schoffeld. 'in the following order:-King on the is't, Davis on the right and Beard in the centre. Early on the more

to the right, with the intertion of piercing the cuemy's mose on their left, which seemed their waskest position. The corps moved forward in splendid order Hascail being on the extrementing and Cox on the left, they moved in column across an onea plain, up a steep, abrupt bell and into the thick woods in fond of the reasel lines, driving the heavy lines of robel agreements before them all the time.

As we neared the enemy's position a Beavy skirmical line, comprising part of the Review Kestucky. One Hundermith Chick, Sixteenth Kentucky and One Hundred and Iwellth lineus, under command of Lieutenant Colonel A L. Motley, Eleventh Kentucky, were thrown forward and brighty engaged the enemy, and after a severe conflict an exceeded in gaming a preminded bill, which might be styled the key to the postable. The tring here became very heavy, both artillers and treative, and was partly directed a Colonel Motley's position on the hill. The was followed up by an ettack of the enemy in line, which succeeded in driving Motley's feat the hill.

Cover division tower came to be their support, and en-

Cox's division now came up to their support, and encountered the county subbonsly, driving them beak to their intreachments, which our cofermate delay had given them an opportunity of strengthering. I do not wan to alinde to difficulties of the kind, but a many valuable that General Palmer's conduct has lost us many valuable.

preserve its colors, which had been lately presented to them by the indice of Toledo, and I am happy to say accorded, though one handed and thirty two men paid for their feelity.

Were too powerful to be taken by assaid, and after a desperate and bloody conflict we had to retire, losing in all close on six hundred such. The furth brigade alone lost about three hundred such fifty, the Eleventh Kantocky about turity.

OUR TROOPS

fought bravely and desperately, charging the enemy into their very works, where in many cases a hand to hand conflict ensued.

OURSEAL HARMALL'S OFFRATIONS.

Meantime Hascall's division, which had wheeled round to the extreme right, drove the enemy's kirmseners before it, and succeeded in occupying an excellent position which overled the enemy's lank, and which will be most formidable for future operations.

THE OFFICERS WOURDED.

Colonel Fatrick S. Slevic, which was alone heavy elegad. The enemy's loss must have been light in comparison with ours, as they for the most part lought behind their works.

Sievic, of the One Hundredin Ohio, and Lieutenant Facey, of General Reily's staff, Leutenant Kerneth, was shot through the brain.

The fighting to-day (the 6th) was chiefly confined to

among the wounded. One of General Schobeld's staff, Leutenant Kerneth, was shot through the brain.

The fighling to-day (the 6th) was chiefly confined to the Fourteenth corps, which three out heavy these of skirmtshers about two o'clock, and soon after engaged the enemy. Davis' division was on the right. King's pert, and Beard's on the left. The Iwenty-third corps was on the right of the Fourteenta, and the Army of the leutenasse on the left.

HEAVY SKEMMENIO.

Continued from about two o'clock, and part of the Twenty-third. We succeeded in driving make the eventy, capitaring their ride pits and forcing them back on their main lines. The fighting was brisk, and partock more of the nature of a battle than skirmlabing.

The regular brigade of King's division captured a large number of prisoners. I am also informed that have a division captured some piecos of artiflory; but I brount this, as I was on the battle field and saw nothing of it.

On the whole, the Fourteenth corps succeeded to gaining an advanced position, sine a hill, whych will enable their battleries to bonomial the robet him. The Twenty-shird corps was operating on she rightly the Fourteenth und anoceeded in creaming the Sandty an road and taking the disc of works from which the chemy fought them the previous day. This an venical throat the Twenty-third corps was operating on she rightly the Fourteenth corps previous day. This an venical throat the Twenty-third corps was operating on the trace to be weathy that comp receive with a lattle cive a mits of the Mason line. Another sight advance and our artilleer can appear the them the